

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIX.—N° 1036.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, • merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership of Mac-
coun and Tilford, is this day dissolved by
mutual consent, those indebted, are requested
to call and settle their accounts with James
Maccoun, and those having demands against
the firm, will present them to him for settle-
ment.

James Maccoun,
John Tilford Jun.

Lexington, January 31st, 1806.

THE subscriber has just received from
Philadelphia, and now opening at the store
lately occupied, by the above firm, on Main
street, opposite the market house, an ex-
tensive additional supply of
Merchandise & Stationary,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices
for Cash.

James Maccoun.

JAMES ROSE,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs the
ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that he carries on the
above business in all its various
branches, at his old stand, Main
Cross street, one door from Main
street. He has on hand an ele-
gant assortment of ladies' Kid &
Morocco Slippers, spangled and
plain, equal to any imported, which he will
sell at the lowest prices. Likewise a hand
some assortment of children's Kid, Morocco,
and Calf Skin Shoes. He has sent to Philadel-
phia for an additional supply of leather of the
first quality, and intends receiving a constant
supply every spring and fall. Gentlemen's
Cossacks and Back strap Boots made of the
best imported Leather—A handsome as-
sortment of fine black grain and calf skin
Shoes, and Gentlemen's Morocco Pumps
made in the newest fashion and neatest taste—
Boot Legs and Shoes cut to pattern for
sale—Merchants may be supplied with any of
the above articles, nearly as cheap as in the at-
lantic states.

March 29th, 1806.

N. B. Ladies' Fancy Silk and Satin, made
of their own pattern to measure. Orders punctu-
ally attended to and neatly executed. 3m

STRAYED,
From my farm, a few days since,
A SORREL MARE,
about fourteen hands and a half high, no
marks or brands recollect—It is supposed
she will take the road to Mason county.
Whoever takes her up, and informs me where
she can be had, or delivers her to me, shall be
rewarded by

Robt. Barr.

Fayette, March 31, 1806. tf

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

The Subscri-
ber, respectfully
informs the pub-
lick, that he has ta-
ken possession of
his house, lately
occupied by Cap-
Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encourage-
ment which he has experienced on for-
mer occasions, he is determined that no
exertion, expence, or attention shall be
wanting, to promote the accomodation
of those who may please to favor him
with their custom. His house is large
and his rooms are commodious... He has
a variety of liquors of the first quality,
and his table is plentifully supplied with
the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall
be paid. He has a spacious stable, abund-
antly furnished with corn, oats & hay,
and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnish-
ed with private rooms, free from the
noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his
profession of counsel and attorney at law, in
those circuit courts in which he has heretofore
practiced, and in the court of appeals, and
court of the United States, for the Kentucky
district.

Those who write to the Editor, must
pay the postage of their letters.

THE subscriber returns his
thanks to his friends for the encourage-
ment he has received in his line of business.
In Lexington my friends may find

Me working at my trade,
At raising stones to suit your mind,
And digging with my spade...

Good lime I have always on hand,
Supply'd you all can be,
However great is the demand,
My friends come unto me.

I will dig wells you all may know,
Good water I can find,
In spite of patent laws I'll show,
For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade
So punctual I will be,
It never shall by one be said,
John Shaw has cheated me,

I am,

John R. Shaw.
N. B. I shall refuse to work in flint rock, as
I have been three times blown up

March 3, 1806.

25 BARTLET COOLIN'S.

25 JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his
friends and the publick in general,
that he continues to keep a house of
ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on
Main Street, opposite the Court
house, at the sign of the

THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepared to accommo-
date Travellers, and others who may
please to call on him, in the best man-
ner.

He is well provided with a
variety of the best liquors his Bed-
ding and other accommodations will
be furnished equal to any in the

Western Country. His Stable is
well supplied with Hay, Oats, and
Corn, and his Ostler particularly at-
tentive, and careful. Those who

are so obliging as to call on him, may
rest assured that they shall receive

the greatest attention, and every ex-
ertion will be made to make their
situation agreeable. Private par-
ties may be accommodated with a
room undisturbed by the bustle of a
tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

25 LUKE USHER,

from Baltimore, in-
forms the publick, that he has
removed his Factory to Lexington,
on the road from Georgetown to Fayette-
ville, next door to Travellers' Hall,
where he will keep a constant
supply of

Umbrellas & Parasols,

finished in the neatest manner.—Merchants and
traders may be supplied with Umbrellas at
this Factory on more advantageous terms than
by importing them.

LEAVY & GATEWOOD,

Have just imported from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening at their
store, in Lexington,

A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen

Assortment of

24 MERCHANTIZE,

Confuting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery,

Cutlery, Saddlery, Chitt, Queens,

and Glas Ware, Stationery, Paints

and Medicines, warranted Bouting

Cloths, from No. 4 to 7; and in ad-

dition, they have a large quantity of

best quality of Iron, cut and wrought

Nails, & a quantity of Man's Lick

Salt.

All of which were purchased at the lowest

Cash prices, and will enable them to sell them,
either by whole sale or retail, very low for
CASH.

DR. WALTER WARFIELD,

Will practise

23 PHYSIC and Surgery,

In Lexington, and its vicinity. He keeps his

shop in the house lately occupied by Doctors

Brown and Warfield.

Lexington, Feb. 19, 1806.

10 THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for sale by the quarter-cask or barrel,

1st quality Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use,

do. Port do. do.

Cherry Bounce do.

4th proof Cognac Brandy, that has been

been four years in my cellar,

Holland Gin,

Loaf Sugar and Coffee,

1 bbl. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar,

1 chest Hyson Tea, &

2 boxes 1st quality Chocolate.

Wm. Morton.

Lexington, 2d April, 1806.

Madison Circuit set.

March term 1806.

Poly. Weathers, complainant,

against

William Weathers, defendant,

In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by her at-

orney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of

the court, that the defendant William, is not

an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that

the said absent defendant, do appear here on

the first Monday in June next, to have cause

if any he can, why the complainant's bill shall

not be taken as confessed, and that a copy of

this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gaz-

ette two months, agreeable to an act of the

general assembly of Kentucky, &c.

A copy, Tette,

*3s Will. Irvine, C. M. C.

Just Published, and for sale at
this Office,

15 VINDEX;

OR THE

Doctrines of the Strictures

Vindicated;

AGAINST

The Reply of Mr. Stone.

By John P. Campbell.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office,

THE MONITOR.

By Archibald Cameron, minister of the gospel.

Lexington, April 29.

FOR SALE,

45 5,000 Acres of Land,

YING in the county of Henderson,

and Trade Water. I will sell the above

land very low for cash, horses, beef,

pork, whiskey or flour. Any person

wishing to purchase, will please apply to

me, living near Robertson's Lick, in the

aboread county.

John Hopkins.

Sept. 3d, 1805. tf

CHs. HUMPHREYS & Co.

Are now opening a handsome assort-
ment of MERCHANTIZE,

In the brick house lately occupied by

Thomas Wallace esq; opposite the ruins

of the old court house.

6w Lexington, April 4th, 1806.

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly oc-
cupied by mr. John Jordan, near the court

house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 44 proof Cognac Brandy,</p

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

Debate—in the Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.—Mr. J. C. SMITH in the chair, on Mr. Gregg's resolution.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH's SPEECH
(Concluded.)

I am prepared, sir, to be represented as willing to surrender important rights of this nation, to a foreign government. I have been told that this sentiment is already whispered in the dark, by time servers and sycophants—but if your clerks dare to print them, I would appeal to your journals. I would call for the reading of them, but that I know they are not for profane eyes to look upon. I confess that I am more ready to surrender to a naval power a square league of ocean, than to a territorial one—a square inch of land within our limits—and I am ready to meet the friends of the revolution on this ground at any time. Let us take off the injunction of secrecy.—They dare not. They are ashamed and afraid to do it. They may give winks and nods and pretend to be wise, but they dare not come out and tell the nation what they have done. Gentlemen may take notes if they please—but I will never, from any motive short of self-defence, enter upon a war. I will never be instrumental to the ambitious schemes of Bonaparte—nor put into his hands a weapon that will enable him to wield the world:—and on the very principle that I wished success to the French arms in 1793. And wherefore? Because the case is changed. Great-Britain can never again see the year 1760. Her continental influence is gone forever. Let who will be uppermost on the continent of Europe, she must find more than a counterpoise for her strength. Her race is run. She can only be formidable as a maritime power—and, even as such, perhaps not long. Are you going to justify the acts of the last administration, for which they have been deprived of the government at our instance? Are you going back to the ground of 1793—9? I ask any man who now advocates a rupture with England, to assign a single reason for his opinion, that would not have justified a French war in 1798. If injury and insult abroad, would have justified it, we had them in abundance then.—But what did the republicans say, at that day? That, under the cover of a war with France, the executive would be armed with a patronage and power which might enable it to master our liberties. They deprecated foreign war and navies, and standing armies, and loans, and taxes. The delirium passed away:—the good sense of the people triumphed; and our differences were accommodated without a war. And what is there in the situation of England that invites to war with her? 'Tis true she does not deal so largely in perfidious, but she supplies you with a much more useful commodity, with coarse woollens. With less profusion indeed, she occupies the place of France in 1793. She is the sole bulwark of the human race against universal dominion—No thanks to her for it. In protecting her own existence, she ensures theirs. I care not who stands in this situation, whether England or Bonaparte.—I practice the doctrines now that I professed in 1798. Gentlemen may hunt up the journals if they please—I voted against all such projects under the administration of John Adams, and I will continue to do so under that of Thomas Jefferson. Are you not contented with being free and happy at home? Or will you surrender these blessings that your merchants may tread on Turkish and Persian carpets, and burn the perfumes of the east in their vaulted rooms. Gentlemen say, 'tis but an annual million lost, and even if it were five times that amount, what is it compared with your neutral rights?—Sir, let me tell them a hundred millions will be but a drop in the bucket, if once they launch without rudder or compass into this ocean of foreign warfare. Whom do they want to attack—England. They hope it is a popular thing—and talk about Bunker's Hill, and the gallant feats of our revolution. But is Bunker's Hill to be the theatre of war? No, sir, you have selected the ocean—and the object of attack is that very navy which prevented the combined fleets of France and Spain from levying con-

tribution upon you in your own seas—grant, and I will never surrender them whilst I have life. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowninshield) is for spiking the debt. I can never consent to it.—I will never bring the ways and means of fraudulent bankruptcy into your committee of supply. Confiscation and swindling shall never be found among my estimates to meet the current expenditure of peace or war.—No, sir—I have said with the doors closed, and I say so when they are open—"pay the public debt."—Get rid of that dead weight upon your government, that clings upon all your measures, and then you may put the world at defiance. So long as it hangs upon you—you must have revenue, and to have revenue you must have commerce—commerce is peace. And shall these nefarious schemes be advised for lightening the public burthens—will you resort to these low and pitiful shifts—dare even to mention these dishonest artifices to eke out your expenses, when the public treasure is lavished on Turks and infidels—on singing boys and dancing girls,—to furnish the means of beastliness to an American barbarian?

Gentlemen say, that Great-Britain will count upon our divisions. How! What does she know of them? Can they ever expect greater unanimity than prevailed at the last presidential election—No, sir, 'tis the gentleman's own conscience that squeaks. But if she cannot calculate upon your divisions, at least she may reckon on your pusillanimity.—She may well despise the remnant that cannot be excited to honorable battle on its own ground,—the mere effusion of mercantile cupidity. Gentlemen talk of repealing the British treaty. The gentleman from Pennsylvania should have thought of that before he voted to carry it into effect. And what is all this for? A point which Great-Britain will not abandon to Russia, you expect her to yield to you—Russia indisputably the second power of continental Europe—with half a million of hardy troops—with sixty sail of the line—thirty millions of subjects—a territory more extensive even than our own—Russia, sir, the store-house of the British navy—whom it is not more the policy and the interest, than the sentiment of that government, to soothe and to conciliate; her sole hope of a diversion on the continent,—her only efficient ally. What this formidable power cannot obtain with fleets and armies, you will command by writ—with pot-hooks and hangers. I am for no such policy. True honour is always the same. Before you enter into a contest, public or private, be sure you have fortitude enough to go through with it. If you mean war,—say so, and prepare for it—look on the other side—behold the respect in which France holds neutral rights on land—observe her conduct in regard to the Franconia estates of the king of Prussia:—I say nothing of the petty powers—of the elector of Baden or of the Swis:—I speak of a first rate monarchy of Europe, and at a moment too when its neutrality was the object of all others nearest to the heart of the French emperor. If you make him monarch of the ocean you may bid adieu to it forever. You may take your leave, sir, of navigation—even of the Mississippi.—What is the situation of New-Orleans if attacked to-morrow? Filled with discontented and repining people—whose language, manners and religion all incline them to the invader—a dissatisfied people who despise the miserable governor you have set over them—whose honest prejudices and basest passions alike take part against you. I draw my information from no dubious source—from a native American, an enlightened member of that odious and execrable government—You have official information that the town and its dependencies are utterly defenceless and untenable—a firm belief that (apprised of this) government would do something to put the place in a state of security, alone has kept the American portion of that community quiet. You have held that post, you now hold it by the tenure of the naval predominance of England, and yet you are for a British naval war.

There are now but two great commercial nations—Great-Britain is one,—we are the other. When you consider the many points of contact between our interests, you may be surprised that there has been so little collision. Sir, to the other beligerent nations of Europe your navigation is a convenience; I might say, a necessity. If you do not carry for them they must starve at least for the luxuries of life, which cus-

tom has rendered almost indispensable. And if you cannot act with some degree of spirit towards those who are dependent upon you as carriers, do you reckon to brow-beat a jealous rival, who, the moment she lets slip the dogs of war, sweeps you at a blow, from the ocean. And, *cui bono?* for whose benefit?—The planter? Nothing like it:—The fair, honest, real American merchant? No, sir—For renegadoes; to-day American, to-morrow Danes. Go to war when you will, the property, now covered by the American, will then pass under the Danish, or some other neutral flag.—Gentlemen say that one English ship is worth three of ours: we shall therefore have the advantage in privateering.—D'ye ever know a nation get rich by privateering? This is stuff, sir, for the nursery—Remember that your products are bulky—as has been stated—that they require a vast tonnage to transport them abroad—and that but two nations possess that tonnage. Take these carriers out of the market—What is the result? The manufactures of England, which, (to use a finishing touch of the gentlemen's rhetoric) have received the finishing stroke of art, lie in a small comparative compass. The neutral trade can carry them. Your produce rots in the ware-house.—You go to St. Lucia or St. Thomas's and get a striped blanket for a joe if you can raise one—Double freight, charges and commission—Who receives the profit? The carrier—Who pays it? The consumer. All your produce that finds its way to England must bear the same accumulated charges—with this difference—that before the burthen falls on the home price. I appeal to experience of the last war—which has been so often cited. What, then, was the price of produce, and of broad cloth?

But you are told England will not make war—she has her hands full—Holland calculated in the same way in 1781:—How did it turn out? You stand now in the place of Holland, then—without her navy, unaided by the preponderating fleets of France and Spain,—to say nothing of the Baltic powers. Do you take up the cudgels where these great maritime states have been forced to drop them? to meet G. Britain on the ocean and drive her off its face. If you are so far gone as this, every capital measure of your policy has hitherto been wrong. You should have nurtured the old, and devised new systems of taxation—have cherised your navy—Begin this business when you may, land taxes, stamp acts, window taxes, hearth money, excise, in all its modifications of vexation & oppression, must precede, or follow after. But, sir, as French is the fashion of the day, I may be asked for my project. I can readily tell gentlemen what I will not do. *I will not propitiate any foreign nation with money.* I will not launch into a naval war with Great-Britain, altho' I am ready to meet her at the Cowpens or on Bunker's Hill. And for this plain reason. We are a great land animal, and our business is on shore. I will send her no money, sir, on any pretext whatsoever, much less on pretence of buying Labrador, or Botany Bay, when my real object was to secure limits, which she formally acknowledged at the peace of 1783. I go further—I would (if any thing) have laid an embargo. This would have got our own property home, and our adversary's into our power. If there is any wisdom left among us, the first step towards hostility will always be an embargo. In six months all your mercantile megrims would vanish. As to us, altho' it would cut deep, we can stand it. Without such a precaution, go to war when you will, you go to the wall. As to debts—strike the balance to-morrow, and England is I believe in our debt.

I hope, sir, to be excused for proceeding in this desultory course. I flatter myself I shall not have occasion again to trouble you—I know not that I shall be able—certainly not willing, unless in self defence. I ask your attention to the character of the inhabitants of that southern country, on whom gentlemen rely for support of their measure. Who and what are they? A simple agricultural people, accustomed to travel in peace, to market, with the produce of their labor. Who takes it from us? Another people devoted to manufactures—our sole source of supply. I have seen some stuff in the news-papers about manufactures in Saxony, and about a man who is no longer the *chief of a dominant faction*. The greatest man whom I ever knew—the immortal author of the letters of Certeis—has remarked the proneness of cunning people to wrap up and disguise, in well selected phrases, doctrines too deformed and detestable to bear exposure in naked words;—by a judicious choice of epithets to draw the attention from the lurking principle beneath, and perpetuate delusion.—But a little while ago, and any man might be proud to be considered as the *head of the republican party*. Now, it seems 'tis reproachful to be deemed the *chief of a dominant faction*. But as to these Saxon manufacturers. What became of their Dresden China? Why the Prussian bayonets have broken all the pots, and you are content with Worcestershire or Staffordshire ware. There are some other fine manufactures on the continent, but no *supply*, except perhaps of linens, the article we can best dispense with. A few individuals, sir, may have a coat of Louviers cloth, or a service of Seve China—but there is too little, and that little too dear, to furnish the nation.—You must depend on the fur trade in earnest, and wear buffalo hides and bear skins.

Can any man, who understands Europe, pretend to say, that a particular foreign policy is now right, because it would have been expedient twenty, or even ten years ago, without abandoning all regard for common sense? Sir, it is the statesman's province to be guided by circumstances, to anticipate, to foresee them,—to give them a course & direction,—to mould them to his purpose. It is the business of a compting-house clerk, to peer into the day book and ledger, to see no farther than the spectacles on his nose, to feel not beyond the pen behind his ear—to chatter in coffee-houses and be the oracle of clubs.—From 1783 to 1793, and even later (I don't stickle for dates) France had a formidable marine—so had Holland so had Spain. The two first possessed of thriving manufactures and a flourishing commerce. Great-Britain tremblingly alive to her manufacturing interests and carrying trade, would have felt to the heart any measure calculated to favor her rivals in these pursuits—She would have yielded, then, to her fears and her jealousies alone. What is the case now? She lays an export duty on her manufactures, and there ends the question. If Georgia shall (from whatever cause) so completely monopolize the culture of cotton, as to be able to lay an export duty of three per cent. upon it, besides taxing its cultivators, in every other shape, that human or infernal ingenuity can devise, is Pennsylvania likely to rival her and take away the trade?

But, sir, it seems that we, who are opposed to this resolution, are men of no nerve,—who trembled in the days of the British treaty—cowards (I presume in the reign of terror?) Is this true? Hunt up the journals; let our actions tell. We pursue our old unshaken course. We care not for the nations of Europe, but make foreign relations bend to our political principles and subserve our country's interest. We have no wish to see another Aegium, or Pharaesia, or the lieutenants of a modern Alexander playing at piquet, or all-fours, for the empire of the world. 'Tis poor comfort to us, to be told that France has too decided a taste for lascivious things to meddle with; that Egypt is her object, or the coast of Barbary, and at the worst, we shall be the last devoured. We are enamoured with neither nation—we would play their own game upon them, use them for our interest and convenience. But with all my abhorrence of the British government, I should not hesitate between Westminster Hall and a Middlesex jury, on the one hand, and the wood of Vincennes and a file of Grenadiers on the other. That jury-trial which walked with Horne Tooke and Hardy through the flames of ministerial persecution is, I confess, more to my taste, than the trial of the duke d'Enghien.

Mr. Chairman, I am sensible of having detained the committee longer than I ought—certainly much longer than I intended. I am equally sensible of their politeness, and not less so, sir, of your patient attention. It is your own indulgence, sir, badly requited indeed, to which you owe this persecution. I might offer another apology for these undigested, desultory remarks: my never having seen the treasury documents. Until I came into the house this morning, I have been stretched on a sick bed. But when I behold the affairs of this nation! instead of being where I hoped, and the people believed they were, in the hands of responsible men, committed to Tom,

Dick and Harry,—to the refuse of small cruiser, under the flag of Tunis, with two prizes, (all of trifling value,) attempted to enter Tripoli, was turned back, warned, and attempting again to enter, was taken, and detained, as a positive prize by the squadron. Her restitution was claimed by the Bey of Tunis, with a threat of war, in terms so serious, that on withdrawing from the blockade of Tripoli, the commanding officer of the squadron thought it his duty to repair to Tunis with his squadron, and to require a categorical declaration, whether peace or war was intended. The Bey preferred explaining himself by an ambassador to the United States, who, on his arrival, renewed the request, that the vessel and her prizes should be restored. It was deemed proper to give this proof of friendship to the Bey, and the ambassador was informed, the vessels would be restored. Afterwards he made a requisition of naval stores, to be sent to the Bey, in order to secure a peace for the term of three years, with a threat of war, if refused. It has been refused, and the ambassador is about to depart without receding from his threat or demand.

Under these circumstances, and considering that the several provisions of the act of March 25, 1804, will cease in consequence of the ratification of the treaty of peace with Tripoli, now advised and consented to by the Senate, I

have thought it my duty to communicate these facts, in order that Congress may consider the expediency of continuing the same provisions for a limited time, or making others equivalent.

Tu: JEFFERSON.

April 14, 1806.

Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On the 15th, Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the message from the President of the United States, relative to the state of our affairs with Tunis, and a resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of taking off the duty on salt, made a report by way of bill, entitled, an act for repealing the act laying duties on salt, and for continuing for a further time, the first section of the act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers.

This bill repeals, from the first day of January next, so much of any existing act as lays a duty on salt, and continues the Mediterranean fund of two and a half per cent. till the end of the next session of Congress.

Referred to a committee of the whole.

100 Lots for sale IN CALADONIA,

A TOWN laid off in convenient lots, situate in Boone county, on the bank of Ohio, below and in view of the mouth of the Great Miami; this place is known as Tanner's station.—The situation is beautiful and healthy, the convenience attending, and the fine country adjacent on both sides the Ohio, insure the most promising improvement of this place as a town. Lots will be sold on long credit, produce taken, and titles secured agreeable to law. The first public sale of lots will commence on the 30th day of May ensuing. Particular encouragement will be given to tradesmen who will immediately apply for lots, to the proprietor, on the premises. All sales will be attended to by application being made to us as agents for Col. John Grant.

J. J. Flournoy,
Wm. Sebree.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the first Wednesday in June, or either of us, will meet at John Bell's with commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, in order to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall attend, and perpetuate their testimony, to establish the special calls of a military survey made for David Bell, on the head of Shannan's run, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law, and continue from day to day until the business is completed.

John Bell,
James Bell.
May 5, 1806. eozw

NOTICE,

THAT I shall petition the county court for Boone county, at their next September term, to establish town on my land where I now live, on the bank of the river Ohio, commonly called by the name of Tanner's Station.

Jno. Grant.

May the 2d, 1806. 2am3w

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Mason Circuit court, December term, 1805.

Lewis Craig, complainant,

Against

Robert Bagby & David Ross, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant David Ross, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and is appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is ordered, that the said David Ross do appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks successively.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.
The honourable, the Speaker
Of the House of Representatives.

DIFFERENCES WITH TUNIS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

During the blockade of Tripoli by the squadron of the United States, a



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 6.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening the 22d April, Capt. GEORGE HOWARD, of Mount Sterling, to Miss CASANDRA HUKILL, of Montgomery county.

On Tuesday last, Capt. WILLIAM POLLACK, of Cynthiana, to Miss REBECCA WARFIELD, of Fayette county.

An election for Governor in Massachusetts, commenced on the 7th ult. We have received returns from 229 towns, which give Strong, the former Governor, 26,756 votes, and Sullivan, the Republican candidate, 24,195. Last year, the same towns gave Strong 25,118, and Sullivan 22,345.

We are informed, that Joseph H. Davies Esq. is removed by the President of the United States, from the office of District Attorney for Kentucky.

Western American.

EXTRACT
Of a letter from Maj. Drury Burt,
to the Editors of this paper, dated
Jackson county, State of Tennessee,
February 15, 1806.

MESSRS. PRINTERS:

I transmit you a small detail of the transactions and depredations lately committed by the tribe or nation of Sack Indians, on the other side of the Mississippi, on the bodies of eleven people, seven of whom were men, one woman, and her three children, on the 13th inst.

This affair took place about 4 o'clock in the morning, when to my great astonishment, I heard a tremendous howling, shouting, crying, and shooting with guns, and I immediately got out of bed, looked out of the door, and observed a body encamped within

about four hundred yards of my house, where they struck up several fires; and on seeing them, we immediately took our clothes in our arms, and retreated to the swamp; in which situation we

remained the next day and night, without any refreshment except swamp water—at last I formed a resolution, knowing I was to be beggared or drown to hardship for the remainder of my life, I took my departure from the swamp, and shaped my course towards my former habitation, my hopes were in the Almighty; on approaching my dwelling house, I found it on fire, and I immediately penetrated the little building which contained my furniture and other effects, which were rummaged & plundered, except a small desk and two beds, which I put outside the door, so that they might not be destroyed, and when I found the fire came too hot, I departed from the house, taking with me my beds, wrapt in a sheet, leaving my little desk behind, intending to return for it; and accordingly I did, and when approaching within about 1 1/2 miles, on a rising hill, I observed between 5 or 6 hundred of this tribe. I went back and alarmed my little camp, and packed our horses, consisting of only five; took our departure, and came in 11 days to Jackson county.

(Freeman's Journal.

BRUTALITY.

The celebrated horses, Dutchman of Boston, and Virginia Crop of Providence, were lately started to travel from Providence to Boston, and back again, for a wager of 200 dollars. They left Providence at 9 in the morning, and arrived at Boston 20 minutes past 12. Crop immediately started on the return, and reached Providence precisely at 6—having travelled the 82 miles in 9 hours. Thus are these most noble and useful animals inhumanly tortured and murdered, for the sport of ungrateful man!

CHARLESTON, March 29.

Arrived last evening from the Southward, the Rev. Mr. BLACKBURN, a Missionary from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, to the Cherokee Indians.

The account this gentleman gives of the improvement of the Indians in civilization, and moral and religious principles, is highly interesting, and to the humane and benevolent mind, is truly gratifying. While the fathers among these savage tribes are turning their attention to the peaceful paths of agriculture, their children are training up under the direction of good and competent men, in the principles of piety and virtue; and learning the necessary rudiments of science, to prepare them for a regular and refined state of society. Two schools are already established, at which, between 50 and 60 young savages are fed, clothed, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in which they have made a progress that does credit to their teachers, and displays a capacity in the children, that is

A CARD, For the Ladies.

JULIA LOGAN, Milliner, next to Doctor Warfield's, Main-street, informs her friends, she has received Patterns of the present

NEW FASHIONED BONNETS, now worn in Philadelphia &c. and will thankfully receive any commands in her line. Gentlemen's Summer Hats, Cravat Cushions, &c.

* Silk Gloves, Stockings, Straw Bonnets, &c. stoved.

DAVID LOGAN, Main-street, has for sale Mould and Dipped Candles, and will give a generous price for good tallow—Accounts posted or regulated, and Umbrellas made and repaired.

Lexington, May 6, 1806. t3t

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of the following Lands and Lots, &c. to wit.

2000 acres of land in Barren county, on the south side of Green river, in two adjoining surveys of 1000 acres each, made for Thomas Marshall on military warrants, including the blue spring grove. The 2000 acres will be all sold together, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchaser. The title is indisputable, and a deed with general warranty will be given.

1000 acres in Pendleton county, adjoining the town of Falmouth, running a small distance up both of the main forks of Licking and down the main creek on both sides. There was a small part of the survey included in the town, which the subscriber does not claim, but there is 1000 acres besides. This claim is founded on an entry made early in 1780, and there is no interference with the part offered for sale. A deed with general warranty will be executed.

About 400 acres of land on Glover's creek near the head of Little Barren, on the south side of Green river, part of a tract of 1000 acres, entered and surveyed for col. Richard Taylor on Military warrant.

200 acres in Montgomery county, lying on the road from the Olympian Springs to Bourbon Furnace, including the Pound Lick, part of a tract of land of 1000 acres, entered in the name of Thomas Clarke.

For the two last tracts a deed with special warranty will be executed with a covenant to refund the purchase money if the purchaser should be evicted.

The brick house on Main-street in the town of Lexington, lately occupied by the subscriber as an office, with the whole or part of an acre of ground adjoining. The office now in the occupation of the subscriber on Broad-way the town of Frankfort, with the lot on which it is situate.

James Hughes.

The Barn, near Lexington, May 1.—st

LOFTUS NOEL,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The Subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for Cash.

(Signed.)

Be full blooded English race horse

T U P,

WILL stand this season at my stable, in Lexington, just at the back of Mr. Hunt's duck factory, where he will cover mares at Twenty-two Dollars the season, to be paid the 1st day of September next, or Eighteen Dollars with the mare—Twelve Dollars the first leap, to be paid at the time of covering—Ten Pounds to insure a mare with foal, and in case the owner sells or disposes of the mare, the owners of the horse are discharged from all responsibility as insurers.

Those who please, may discharge the 22 dollars by paying any of the following articles in August, at the following prices: brick at 4 doll. per 1000, beef on foot 15s. per cwt. candles, mould 1s. dipped 1d. per lb gun powder 2/3. per lb. hemp 4 doll. per cwt. hog's lard 6d. per lb. pork, pickled, 7 doll. per barrel, fat 12s. per bushel, tallow 6d. per lb. brown sugar 16 doll. per cwt. whiskey 2/3 per gall. in casks or merchant's; or any person or persons who put four or more mares, may discharge their account with a good horse, or horses at their valuation.

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New-York Grand Literature

15 Lottery, No. 4,

Authorised by an act of the Legislature, and payment of prizes guaranteed by them, positively begins drawing in May next.

25,000, Dollars highest
10,000, Prizes.
5,000,

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

G. & R. WAITES'

Truly Fortunate Lottery offices,
No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden Lane,
New-York.

Where was sold in the two last lotteries, the **HIGHEST PRIZE** in each, and other capitals to an enormous amount—amongst them were the following:

No. 17199 (highest prize) \$25000

3329 (highest prize) \$20000

15298 \$3000

13904 \$2000

25506 \$2000

28573 \$2000

3978 \$1000

20555 \$1000

22315 \$1000

Besides a great number of 500, 200, 100 dollar prizes &c.

Distant adventurers, by forwarding bank notes of any description, to G. & R. Waite, it letters post paid, may have tickets and send them to any amount, with the strictes punctuality, and perfect safety, to any part of the United States, and the earliest advice will be given of their success. **T** Price of tickets Seven Dollars. 2m

ADVERTISEMENT.

The subscriber offers to the public, a *New Invention for Pressing*; calculated to supersede the use of the fore almost, if not altogether. For a cheese press it stands unrivalled, as might be certified by a host of witnesses if necessary; for an oil press, I submit the following certificate from a gentle man of unquestionable veracity.

Certificate.

I, Wm. Crawford, of South-east Dutchess county, state of N. York, do certify, that I have used Betts's patent Wheel Press, for pressing oil, and find it preferable to any that I have ever seen, as it produces more oil with less expense, and I do recommend it to the public as a very useful invention—Witness my hand,

Wm. Crawford.

The machine which I offer to the public (though it comes with a bad grace from me) really merits attention; as in cheese making it reduces the labor from a degree to which female strength is ill adapted, to almost nothing; and in places which are yet in their infancy, this machine will be peculiarly useful, as those kind of presses, viz. the cider, clother's and oil, are yet to be erected, and may be done at much less expense than the ordinary mode.

Licenses for constructing and using the above invention, will be afforded at a reasonable rate, by the subscriber.

Hezekiah Betts.

NORWALK, Fairfield county, Conn.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of *Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Jicks, Dorseys' Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c.* which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage. **Or** approved note.

William Porter Jan. & Co.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading with a woman who has passed by the name of the Widow Green, for a negro girl, about 16 or 17 years of age [who is probably pregnant.] She is a black, straight built, common sized girl, was raised in Madison county, by Col. Snoddy; or a large bay mare, five years old this spring, with foal, a small blaze in her face, gray hairs round the root of her tail, natural trotter, a lump on the bone of her under jaw. The above negro and mare, were taken from my house on the 8th March last, by the above woman. Any person delivering the said property to the subscriber, in Madison county, near the road through the Wilderends, within six miles of Richmond, or giving such information as to enable him to get them, shall receive a reward of Fifteen Dollars.

Jacob Holloway.

May 1, 1806. 31*
Suspecting that the above negro is hired out or sold already; any person knowing of any such in their neighbourhood, are requested to be particular in examining her.

NOTICE.

ON the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, at my house, and from thence proceed to the beginning corner of the tract of land whereon I now live, which was originally entered in the name of William McConnell; in order to take the depositions of witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony, to establish the special claims of my said survey, and do such other things as may be necessary, agreeably to law.

William Allen.

April 16, 1806. 32

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers will attend personally, or by agents, at the county court for Hardin county, on the fourth Monday in May next, for the purpose of establishing a TOWN on our lands, situate in Hardin county, on the waters of Little Clifty creek, a branch of Rough creek.

Richd Bibb &

James Taylor,

by James Love, agt.

9th Feb. 1805. 2am3m

The full blooded imported English running horse

ARRA KOOKER.

THAT has acquired so much celebrity in the Eastern States, has just arrived at this place from Philadelphia, to which place he was imported in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and where he has distinguished himself as a sure and good foal getter, will stand the ensuing season commencing at this time, and ending the first day of August next, at the same stable in this place that Royalist has occupied for the two last seasons, under the particular care and direction of Mr. George Sourbray jun. and will be let to mares at the moderate price of thirty dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, which may be discharged by the payment of twenty on the first day of September next—Forty dollars to insure a mare with foal, the money to be returned provided the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse, if she does not prove to have been with foal; and any gentleman putting by the season and complying with the terms, whose mare does not prove to have been with foal, shall have the liberty of putting to the horse gratis next season, if she remains the property of the person who put her—Twelve dollars the leap to be paid in hand, and one dollar to the groom in every instance. Attested notes for forty dollars insurance, and thirty for the season will be expected with the mares—good and extensive pastures, well watered and under good fence are provided, and will be furnished gratis to all mares sent from a distance; and the greatest care and attention will be paid by Mr. Sourbray, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington April 1st, 1806

ARRA KOOKER, is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane, and tail; full sixteen hands high, and for figure, strength, elegance, movement and bone, is surpassed by no horse on the continent—As to his costs must refer you to Maj. James Heard of Winchester, Virginia, who is at present in this place, and to Mr. Robert Barr, who lives near this place, and whose certificates are annexed to this advertisement.

I DO hereby certify, that I have bred a colt by ARRA KOOKER, and think it extremely large and elegant, with remarkable fine limbs—The appearance of it has induced me to enter it in a sweep stake of 500 dollars—Likewise have seen a considerable number, which are promising—He is supposed to be a sure foal getter. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1806.

James Heard.

Teste,

Danl. Bradford.

I do certify that whilst I was in New-Town, in the Fall and Winter of 1803, I saw several of ARRA KOOKER's colts, they were rising 2 and three years old, they promised to be very fine, and during my stay in that part of the country, I visited Penny-Town, in New-Jersey, where ARRA KOOKER had stood, and general report spoke highly of him as a sure and good foal getter.

Robert Barr.

Lexington March 26th, 1806.

ARRA KOOKER was imported from England by Dr. Tate, 1798. Is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane, and tail; full sixteen hands high; a lofty elegant figure, with a great proportion of bone & strength and moves well; he is from the pure turf blood, he is from the best line of horses in England.

ARRA KOOKER was got by the celebrated running horse Drone (who won 25 Kings plates, Jockey club plates, and matches, to the amount of 5000 guineas) his grand sire was Herod, out of Lilly; his great grand sire was Blank, the sire of Eclipse;—his dam was Mr. Dodsworth's Chadsorth mare, by Chadsorth, a son of Blank's, (dam of Abba Thule) his grand dam by Engineer, his great grand dam by Wilson's Arabian, his great great grand dam by Hutton's Spot, his great great great grand dam by Mogul, great great great great grand dam by Crab, Bay Bolton, Curwin's Barb, Spot White legg'd Lather Barb, &c. &c.

ARRA KOOKER when three years old won a sweep stake of 100 guineas, two miles, five horses started at New-Castle on Tine and 50 guineas Northallerton; at four years old he walked over the course for 100 guineas at New-Castle on Tine—no four year old would enter against him the four mile heats, (you may in the racing calendar see) in consequence of an injury in his leg, received in running, he was taken out of training; but of which he is now perfectly recovered and free from blemish.

I certify that the bright bay horse Arria Kooker, this day sold by me to Dr. Jones Tate of Philadelphia, North America, was bred by Mathew Dodsworth, Esq. of Cade Hall-Yorkshire; that he was got by the running horse Drone out of Abba Thule's dam, for whose pedigree reference may be had to the Stud Book, &c. &c. Given under my hand and seal, at the city of York, this 23rd day of August, 1797.

A true copy from the original.

Conyers Norton.

THE bay horse, Arria Kooker, by Drone out of my Chadsorth gray mare, (the dam of Abba Thule) was bred by me, is no more than eight years old last grass. Witness my hand this 26th day of August, 1797.

A true copy from the original.

MATHEW DODSWORTH.

STATE OF KENTUCKY:
Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.

Albertus Bright, Samuel M'Gehee, and

John M'Gehee, complainants,

Against

Thomas English, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, who exhibited their bill against the defendant, and having proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant William Lytle, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainants' bills, or that the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy, Teste,

Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

40 FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grind very fast, one pair of stones are French burr, the springs and stock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.

1ptf John Rogers.

13 NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Doctors Saml. Brown and Elisha Warfield, are requested to call on Dr. Warfield, who is authorized to settle all debts due the firm, and close their accounts by paying them or giving their notes for the sums due, and those who have demands against the firm are desired to bring them forward to Dr. Warfield for payment. Every person who knows that Dr. Brown has left this state, for Orleans, will see the necessity of this request, and will no doubt, avail themselves of the first opportunity to call on Dr. Warfield, who lives in the house that was formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ridgely, and close their accounts in one of the two ways specified above.

13 ELISHA WARFIELD

Will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and vicinity.

March 1, 1806.—tf

13 NOTICE.

MR. SAML. BROWN, desires that all persons indebted to him, will call on Doctor Elisha Warfield, who is authorized to settle all his accounts and notes due him, before the existence of his partnership with Doctor Warfield. The books are in his possession and all papers necessary to enable him to liquidate all accounts.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.

William McBride, complainant,

Against

William Lytle, and Robert Bradley defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

George Manfell, complainant,

Against

The same, defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, who exhibited their bills against the defendants, and having proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant William Lytle, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainants' bills, or that the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy, Teste,

Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

4 FOR SALE,

916 Acres of Military Lands, lying on the south of Green river, and in the state of Kentucky.

916 acres on the waters of the Cumberland river, surveyed for John Overton, and adjoining Mof's, Folter's & Rose's surveys.

1000 acres on Glover's creek, a branch of the north fork of Skeggs' creek, surveyed for Peter Carr, and adjoining R. Taylor's and G. R. Clarke's surveys.

1000 acres on Sulphur Lick fork of Little Barren river, surveyed for Peter Carr, and adjoining B. Swearingen's survey.

500 acres on the waters of Big Barren river.

Information may be obtained from Edw. Rogers, relative to the quality and situation of these lands.

Also, 5533 1-3 acres of Virginia Military Lands, lying in the state of Ohio, and between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, (viz.)

400 acres lying on the Ohio 120 poles from the mouth of the Scioto, between Armstrong's and Culbertson's surveys, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

768 acres on the waters of the Ohio, adjoining Alex. Parker's survey, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

1000 acres on the lower side of the East Fork of the Little Miami, and on Clover Lick creek, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

700 acres on the waters of the Little Miami, adjoining Tho. Holt's, J. Clark's, Jeph Jones's, and Thomas Dix's survey, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

468 1-3 acres on the Rattle Snake fork of Paint creek, adjoining Wm. George's and David Reddick's surveys.

1000 acres on the East Fork of the Little Miami, adjoining the above tract, and surveyed for Archelias Perkins.

1000 acres on the East fork of the Little Miami, adjoining the above tract, and surveyed for Archelias Perkins.

Perfons wishing to purchase those lands, will please to apply to Gen. Wm. Lytle, of Williamsburg, Gen. Nathl. Maffie, Mr. John Bales, of Ohio; Mr. James Taylor, of New-Port, or the subscriber living in Lexington, Kentucky. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the other three fourths in three equal annual instalments.

W. WARFIELD.

February 25, 1806.

4000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and